57355-1

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

November 1989 Published December 1989

Who are South Dakota's Part-time Workers?

Approximately 91,000 people in South Dakota worked part-time in 1988. This was 26.5 percent of all employed South Dakotans in 1988.

Part-time workers are defined as those who work one to 34 hours per week. However, beyond that common factor, part-time workers differ a great deal, especially in their reasons for being employed part-time.

In 1988, there were 53,000 South Dakotans who worked part-time by choice. These workers include such people as students, homemakers who work only part-time in order to care for their children and semi-retired people who still want to work. Nationally, nearly 15 million of the 26 million part-time workers did so by choice.

However, not all part-time workers work part-time by choice. In 1988, 18,000 South Dakotans worked part-time due to economic reasons. These people wanted to work full-time, but had to accept part-time employment for economic reasons, or because part-time employment was all that was available.

Economic conditions which lead to part-time rather than full-time employment include decreasing product or service demand which in turn creates slack work periods, material shortages, or the beginning or ending of projects.

Some employers offer part-time employment to those seeking full-time positions. This also contributes to the number of employees who are working part-time for economic reasons. Also, during high demand periods (such as the Christmas season is for retailers) employers hire additional personnel. Other employers hire part-time workers in order to extend store hours.

The remaining 20,000 people who worked part-time in South Dakota in 1988 also did so not by choice, but for reasons other than economic. These people usually work full-time but only worked part-time because of unpaid time off for holidays, vacations, illness or work stoppages or because bad weather interrupted their work schedule.

Females made up approximately 57,000 (or 62.6 percent) of the 91,000 part-time workers in South Dakota. While males constituted 33,000 (or 36.3 percent) of the 91,000 part-time workers.

Approximately 36 percent of all South Dakota women who were employed in 1988 worked part-time, while only 18 percent of all employed men worked part-time. This difference reflects the fact that more women than men seek jobs with flexible schedules to accommodate household and childrearing responsibilities.

In addition, more women than men work in the services and retail trade industry. Because these are two of the larger industries in the state, and also because these industries hire more part-time workers than other industries in the state, it stands to reason that these industries would hire more women than men to meet their demand for part-time workers.

In 1988 16,000 youth, (those between the age of 16 and 19) were employed part-time. Although youth made up only 7.3 percent of the total labor force in 1988, they constituted 17.6 percent of all part-time workers. Most of these young part-time workers are high school or college students.

INSIDE...

Labor Market in November 3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

Multipe Jobholders are a Growing Part of the American Labor Force

On the first page of this *Bulletin* we have examined part-time workers in South Dakota. In this article we will take a look at those people who have two or more jobs and are considered as multiple jobholders. Although there are no estimates of multiple jobholders on the state level, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a special national survey on multiple jobholders in May of 1989.

According to this survey more than 7.2 million people in the United States were working more than one job in May of 1989.

Of those 7.2 million multiple job holders, 3.1 million were women and 4.1 were men. The highest rates of multiple job holding among both men and women occurred among those in the 35-to 44-year age groups (7.4 and 6.8 percent, respectively). Married men were the most likely to work at more than one job, while married women were less likely to do so than were women without a spouse. Women who were widowed, divorced or separated had a high rate of multiple jobholding, at 7.2 percent.

Among the major industry groups, workers whose primary jobs were in public administration and the services industry had the highest multiple job holding rates (8.8 percent and 7.8 percent respectively).

Over 90 percent of the persons who worked at a second job in May 1989 did so in a nonagricultural industry. Nearly half of those holding a second nonagricultural wage and salary job were employed in the services industry and another one-fourth in retail trade.

Most dual jobholders work two or more jobs to pay bills

About 44 percent of the dual jobholders reported they worked at more than one job in order to meet regular expenses or pay off debts, and 16 percent said they were saving for the future. Another 15 percent said their reason for holding two or more jobs was to gain experience or build up a business.

The reasons given for holding more than one job varied greatly depending on sex and marital status. Single men and women were more likely than other groups to cite saving for the future as their reason for working at more than one job. The majority of widowed, divorced, or separated women cited either the need to meet regular expenses or paying off debts as their reason.

Since May 1985 (the last time dual jobholders were counted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) the number of workers holding more than one job has increased by 1.5 million nationwide.

As in the past, part-time jobholders continue to be a vital portion of both state and national labor markets. In addition to businesses' demand for part-time workers, more workers are working multiple jobs in order to save for a rainy day, increase their buying power, or meet regular budgetary demands.

The South Dakota Department of Labor

Wishes You and Your's a Very Prosperous

and Happy New Year!!!

South Dakota's Labor Market in November

In November 1989, nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Dakota was 270,100. This is an increase of 3,500 jobs (or 1.3 percent) from year-ago employment levels

All industry groups showed employment growth or remained relatively stable from year-ago levels.

The wholesale and retail trade industry posted a 1,300 job increase from year-ago levels and led all industries in job growth. Eight hundred of the job growth in trade was found in the retail division. The sectors of general merchandise/apparel stores; food stores; home furnishings; and miscellaneous retail stores accounted for the majority of this job increase.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry posted an increase of 900 jobs over year-ago employment levels. Credit agencies other than banks posted the majority of the 900 job increase with the addition of 500 jobs. Approximately half of the 200 job growth in the insurance carriers, agents and brokers division was due to the increased workload in a South Dakota branch office due to the closure of that firm's out of state branch office. Because of the subsequent increase in work in this South Dakota branch office, additional personnel were hired.

The services industry added an additional 600 jobs over year-ago employment levels. The medical and health division experienced an increase of 400 jobs. Some of this employment increase occurred because of continuing staff specializations, increases in the variety and frequency of treatment, and the addition of new programs (such as the swing bed program). In addition, the medical and health division is also experiencing some increased employment because of the care required by an aging population. Nursing homes and home health aide services also saw increased employment over the year.

Government noted a job increase of 600 jobs with state education experiencing an increase of 500 jobs. Most of this increase was due to the hiring of more work study students and hourly student laborers than in the previous year.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment in November 1989 decreased 1,300 jobs (or -0.5 percent) over the month. The employment level for November was 270,100. This decrease is customary this time of year, with the state's more seasonal industries playing a big part in the decline.

The largest drop in jobs over the month occurred in the services industry (-1,100). The hotels and lodging, and amusement and recreation divisions experienced the majority of this job decrease as the tourism season winds down for the winter months. The amount of this decline is as seasonally expected and is following its normal pattern for this time of year.

The construction industry posted a drop of 900 jobs over the month. As with the services industry, most of this job decline was as seasonally expected.

As the holiday season approached there was a spurt of hiring, which boosted employment in the trade industry. Retail establishments in which employment was impacted the most were hardware stores, nurseries, department stores, grocery stores, miscellaneous food stores (such as cheese stores), clothing stores, drug stores, jewelry stores, hobby and toy stores, and florists. However, this increase was offset by the decrease in the eating and drinking establishment sector as summer tourism traffic dwindled off and winter began to settle in.

Local education in government posted a 400 job increase over the month. This increase is partially attributed to the hiring of support staff such as ticket takers and sellers and other personnel at athletic events. State education also increased slightly as late-hires (work study students and hourly student laborers) are added to November payrolls.

The South Dakota labor force in November was 361,800 with 347,600 South Dakotans employed and 14,200 unemployed. The November unemployment rate of 3.9 percent remained unchanged from the October unemployment rate.

Persons In the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1989 (1)				November 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	124,664,000	118,168,000	6,495,000	5.2(3)	122,639,000	116,314,000	6,325,000	5.2(3)
South Dakota	361,800	347,600	14,200	3.9	355,100	341,600	13,500	3.8
Sioux Falls MSA	75,426	72,874	2,552	3.4	73,847	71,017	2,830	3.8
Rapid City MSA	40,016	38,613	1,403	3.5	38,530	36,898	1,632	4.2
Aurora	1,336	1,323	13	1.0	1,451	1,411	40	2.8
Beadle	9,153	8,870	283	3.1	9,407	9,139	268	2.8
Bennett	1,509	1,448	61	4.0	1,404	1,351	53	3.8
Bon Homme	3,488	3,423	65	1.9	3,491	3,339	152	4.4
Brookings	14,396	13,710	686	4.8	14,259	13,693	566	4.0
Brown	19,974	18,690	1,284	6.4	20,163	19,329	834	4.1
Brule	2,673	2,630	43	1.6	2,546	2,496	50	2.0
Buffalo	442	420	22	5.0	391	366	25	6.4
Butte	3,516	3,383	133	3.8	3,435	3,184	251	7.3
Campbell	1,046	1,042	4	0.4	1,112	1,070	42	3.8
Charles Mix	3,889	3,747	142	3.7	3,847	3,714	133	3.5
Clark	1,864	1,749	115	6.2	1,871	1,799	72	3.8
Clay	6,481	6,231	250	3.9	6,395	6,138	257	4.0
Codington	13,101	12,269	832	6.4	12,431	12,046	385	3.1
Corson	1,440	1,397	43	3.0	1,565	1,485	80	5.1
Custer	3,562	3,447	115	3.2	3,725	3,636	89	2.4
Davison	9,995	9,727	268	2.7	9,409	9,224	185	2.0
Day	3,348	3,204	144	4.3	3,397	3,264	133	3.9
Deuel	2,214	2,079	135	6.1	2,311	2,222	89	3.9
Dewey	2,241	2,104	137	6.1	1,905	1,835	70	3.7
Douglas	1,589	1,517	72	4.5	1,726	1,669	57	3.3
Edmunds	2,101	1,966	135	6.4	2,141	2,012	129	6.0
Fall River	3,462	3,336	126	3.6	3,415	3,259	156	4.6
Faulk	1,217	1,206	11	0.9	1,153	1,140	13	1.1
Grant	4,399	4,167	232	5.3	4,128	3,999	129	3.1
Gregory	2,517	2,411	106	4.2	2,428	2,358	70	2.9
Haakon	1,185	1,158	27	2.3	1,187	1,139	48	4.0
Hamlin	2,419	2,291	128	5.3	2,328	2,223	105	4.5
Hand	2,025	1,962	63	3.1	1,966	1,932	34	1.7
Hanson	1,400	1,339	61	4.4	1,354	1,280	74	5.5
Harding	751	744	7	0.9	794	788	6	0.8
Hughes	9,003	8,733	270	3.0	9,052	8,860	192	2.1
Hutchinson	4,137	4,011	126	3.0	4,267	4,118	149	3.5
Hyde	946	937	9	1.0	859	851	8	0.9
Jackson	1,675	1,509	166	9.9	1,694	1,504	190	11.2

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1989 (1)				November 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,180	1,167	13	1.1	1,109	1,065	44	4.0
Jones	653	606	47	7.2	701	665	36	5.1
Kingsbury	2,708	2,634	74	2.7	2,600	2,518	82	3.2
Lake	5,301	4,964	337	6.4	5,572	5,340	232	4.2
Lawrence	11,297	10,886	411	3.6	10,803	10,272	531	4.9
Lincoln	7,546	7,296	250	3.3	7,471	7,237	234	3.1
Lyman	1,609	1,544	65	4.0	1,655	1,617	38	2.3
McCook	2,800	2,710	90	3.2	2,868	2,742	126	4.4
McPherson	1,452	1,389	63	4.3	1,481	1,392	89	6.0
Marshall	2,319	2,225	94	4.1	2,304	2,230	74	3.2
Meade	9,397	8,986	411	4.4	9,395	9,007	388	4.1
Mellette	815	761	54	6.6	813	773	40	4.9
Miner	1,652	1,564	88	5.3	1,573	1,503	70	4.5
Minnehaha	75,426	72,874	2,552	3.4	73,847	71,017	2,830	3.8
Moody	3,204	3,098	106	3.3	3,379	3,217	162	4.8
Pennington	40,016	38,613	1,403	3.5	38,530	36,898	1,632	4.2
Perkins	2,473	2,390	83	3.4	2,389	2,313	76	3.2
Potter	1,437	1,385	52	3.6	1,457	1,366	91	6.2
Roberts	4,963	4,671	292	5.9	4,739	4,566	173	3.7
Sanborn	1,041	1,032	9	0.9	1,118	1,078	40	3.6
Shannon	2,380	2,173	207	8.7	2,530	2,311	219	8.7
Spink	3,711	3,594	117	3.2	3,624	3,563	61	1.7
Stanley	1,589	1,524	65	4.1	1,566	1,524	42	2.7
Sully	769	758	11	1.4	787	776	11	1.4
Todd	3,018	2,825	193	6.4	2,802	2,657	145	5.2
Tripp	3,421	3,360	61	1.8	3,295	3,169	126	3.8
Turner	4,310	4,153	157	3.6	4,090	3,951	139	3.4
Union	5,412	5,102	310	5.7	5,211	4,971	240	4.6
Walworth	3,004	2,925	79	2.6	2,980	2,811	169	5.7
Yankton	11,474	11,278	196	1.7	10,433	10,231	202	1.9
Ziebach	945	905	40	4.2	976	949	27	2.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.4 and 5.4. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

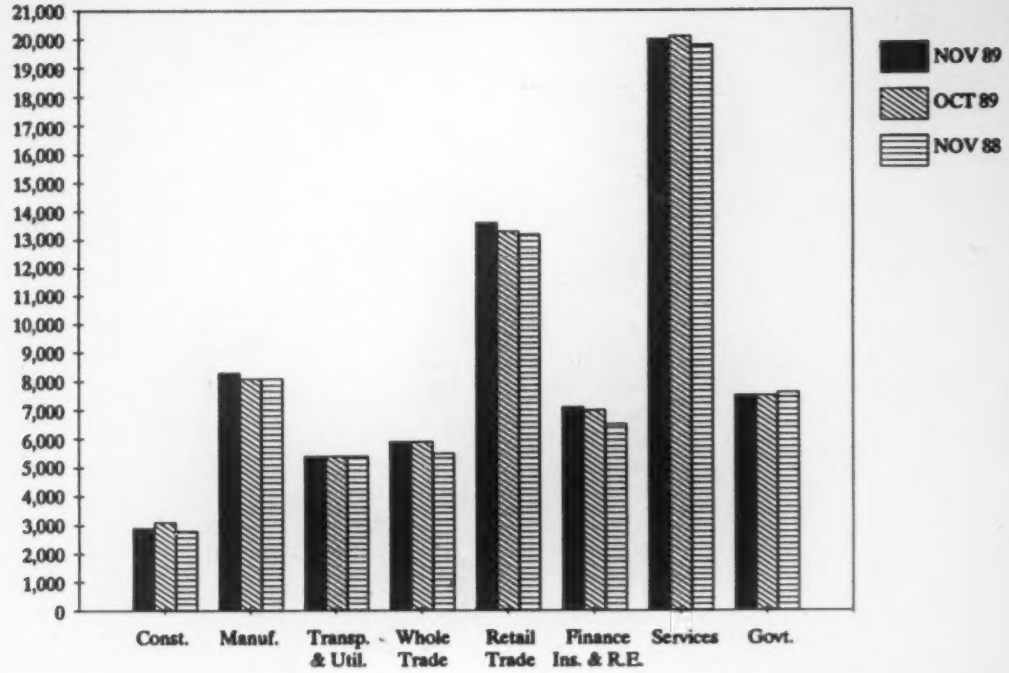
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	270,100	271,400	266,600	-0.5	1.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	208,900	210,400	205,900	-0.7	1.5
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,700	-3.7	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION	10,400	11,300	9,300	-8.0	11.8
MANUFACTURING	29,900	29,900	30,900	.0	-3.2
Durable Goods	15,700	15,700	16,800	.0	-6.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8,800	8,800	10,000	.0	-12.0
Nondurable Goods	14,200	14,200	14,100	.0	0.7
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	8,000	8,100	.0	-1.2
Paper, Printing & Publishing	3,000	3,000	3,000	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,000	13,900	13,900	0.7	0.7
Transportation	8,600	8,600	8,500	.0	1.2
Communication	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	70,700	70,300	69,400	0.6	1.9
Wholesale Trade	17,900	17,800	17,400	0.6	2.9
Durable Goods	8,100	8,100	7,800	.0	3.8
Nondurable Goods	9,800	9,700	9,600	1.0	2.1
Retail Trade	52,800	52,400	52,000	0.8	1.5
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,900	9,200	9,800	7.6	1.0
Food Stores	8,000	8,000	7,900	.0	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,500	15,500	14,600	.0	6.2
Finance	9,900	9,800	9,200	1.0	7.6
Banking	4,700	4,600	4,500	2.2	4.4
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,900	4,800	4,400	2.1	11.4
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,700	3,500	.0	5.7
SERVICES	65,800	66,900	65,200	-1.6	0.9
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,600	18,600	17,700	-5.4	-0.6
Personal and Business	8,400	8,600	8,800	-2.3	-4.5
Medical and Health Services	25,500	25,700	25,100	-0.8	1.6
Hospitals	12,000	12,000	11,400	0.0	5.3
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,500	13,700	13,700	-1.5	-1.5
Educational Services	5,100	5,200	5,100	-1.9	.0
Social Services	4,800	4,800	4,600	.0	4.3
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,900	9,100	.0	-2.2
GOVERNMENT	61,200	61,000	60,600	0.3	1.0
Federal	10,800	10,800	10,800	.0	.0
State	16,900	16,900	16,500	.0	2.4
State Education	8,400	8,300	7,900	1.2	6.3
Local	33,500	33,300	33,300	0.6	0.6
Local Education	20,300	19,900	19,900	2.0	2.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

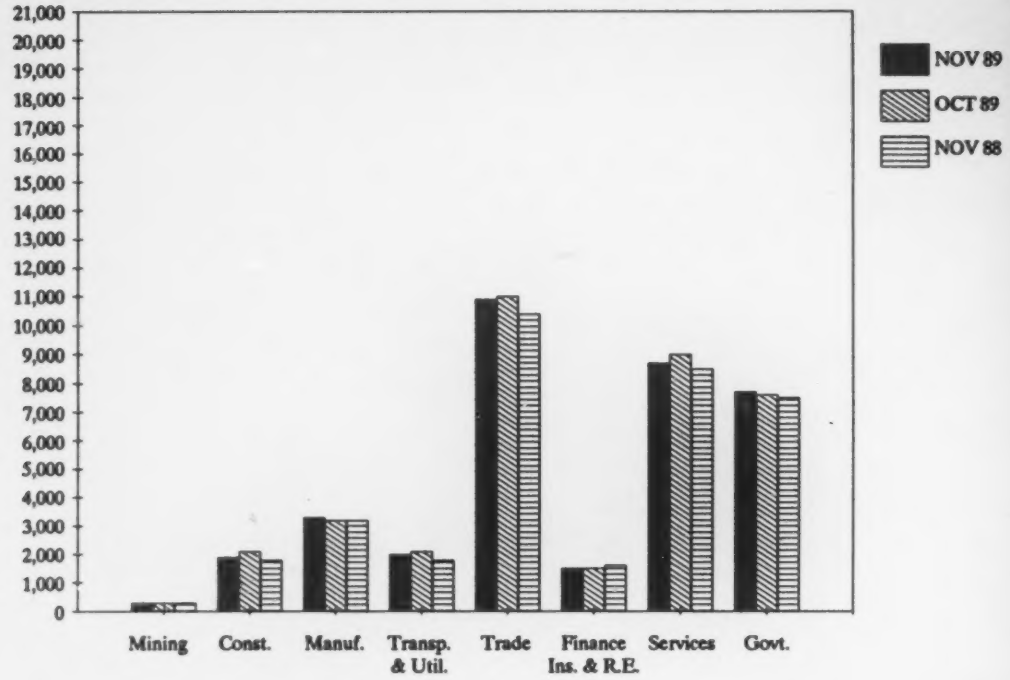


	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	70,800	70,600	68,900	0.3	2.8
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,900	3,100	2,800	-6.5	3.6
MANUFACTURING	8,300	8,100	8,100	2.5	2.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,400	5,400	5,400	.0	.0
TRADE	19,500	19,200	18,700	1.6	4.3
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,500	.0	7.3
Retail Trade	13,600	13,300	13,200	2.3	3.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,100	7,000	6,500	1.4	9.2
SERVICES	20,000	20,100	19,800	-0.5	1.0
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,500	7,600	.0	-1.3

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	36,300	36,800	34,900	-1.4	4.0
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,900	2,100	1,800	-9.5	5.6
MANUFACTURING	3,300	3,200	3,200	3.1	3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,000	2,100	1,800	-4.8	11.1
TRADE	10,900	11,000	10,400	-0.9	4.8
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,000	.0	10.0
Retail Trade	8,700	8,800	8,300	-1.1	4.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,700	9,000	8,500	-3.3	2.4
GOVERNMENT	7,700	7,600	7,500	1.3	2.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Total Private	173,300	174,100	170,200	33.5	34.1	33.6
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,200	42.0	43.6	41.7
Construction	8,500	9,200	7,700	38.2	42.6	39.4
Manufacturing	22,500	22,400	23,200	42.1	40.7	41.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,700	11,600	11,600	39.0	38.7	39.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	61,900	61,400	60,700	30.9	32.3	31.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,500	11,500	10,600	35.7	37.2	35.3
Services	55,200	55,900	54,100	30.0	30.0	30.5

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Total Private	$257.62	$260.52	$246.96	$7.69	$7.64	$7.35
Mining	515.34	528.43	502.49	12.27	12.12	12.05
Construction	383.91	424.72	382.97	10.05	9.97	9.92
Manufacturing	349.01	330.89	335.38	8.29	8.13	8.16
Transportation & Public Utilities	430.17	431.51	402.04	11.03	11.15	10.23
Wholesale & Retail Trade	194.98	204.46	192.20	6.31	6.33	6.20
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	273.11	276.40	255.57	7.65	7.43	7.24
Services	219.60	216.90	205.27	7.32	7.23	6.73

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,500	5,300	6,000	45.6	42.5	45.1
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	42.8	40.5	39.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$396.26	$367.20	$378.84	$8.69	$8.64	$8.40
Rapid City MSA	407.46	379.08	311.24	9.52	9.36	7.82

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988
Sex, Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
Male	850	548	1,055
Female	816	809	954
Race, Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
White	1,481	1,185	1,809
Nonwhite	185	172	200
Age, Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
Under 45	1,210	965	1,493
Over 45	456	392	516
[2]Industry, Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
Mining	36	20	27
Construction	201	75	277
Manufacturing	595	555	660
Transportation & Public Utilities	60	38	160
Trade	303	263	331
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	57	58	81
Services	313	278	341
Government	101	70	132
[2]Occupation, Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
Professional & Managerial	280	252	281
Clerical and Sales	290	277	374
Services	177	131	205
Processing	57	29	56
Machine Trade	56	52	80
Benchwork	331	360	414
Structural Work	303	157	377
Other	172	99	222
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,666	1,357	2,009
1-2 Weeks	336	249	438
3-4 Weeks	205	162	413
5-14 Weeks	629	565	723
15 Weeks & Over	496	381	435

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,120	1,021	2,804	107.6	-24.4
B. Weeks Compensated	7,920	5,358	8,704	47.8	-9.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$687,508	$488,136	$601,356	40.8	14.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$45,052,426	$44,290,428	$44,013,600	1.7	2.4
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6,661	6,278	4,980	6.1	33.8
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,273	5,078	3,209	-15.9	33.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	10,281	11,329	3,708	-9.3	177.3

	November 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$85,189

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	November 1989	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	57	$13,224
J. Partial Employment	40	$3,160

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

05/88
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST WEST HIWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	125.9	125.6	120.3	0.2	4.7
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.5	141.3	139.9	0.1	1.1
Retail Trade Sales[3]	144,557	143,358	139,520	0.8	3.6
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,361	1,428	1,567	-4.7	-13.1
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.50	10.50	10.05	0.0	4.5

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

CELEBRATE THE CENTURY
1889 · 1989
South Dakota

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA · GREAT SEAL · 1889